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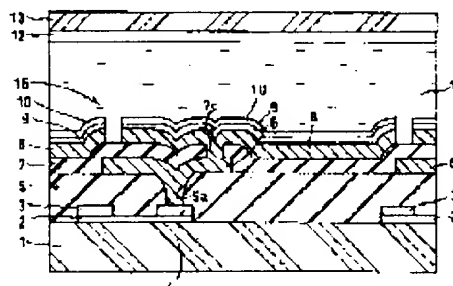
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## (54) SILVER INCREASED REFLECTION FILM AND REFLECTION LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE USING IT

### (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide a silver increased reflection film with a high reflectance and improving the reflectance in a short wavelength region for particularly nearly fixing the reflectance in a visible ray region by laminating a first translucent film with a relatively small refractive index with a second translucent film with a relatively large refractive index on it.

**SOLUTION:** A first translucent film with a relatively small refractive index is laminated with a second translucent film with a relatively large refractive index on the first translucent film so as to increased the reflectance in a short wavelength region for nearly fixing a reflectance in a visible ray region on a silver or its alloy film. In this case, an increased reflection film is laminated on a silver or silver alloy thin film 8 without patterning this silver or silver alloy thin film 8 after forming the silver or silver alloy thin film 8. That is, an SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 as the first translucent film and an SiN film 10 as the second translucent film are laminated successively on the silver or silver alloy thin film 8.



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 CLAIMS
 

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## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] in order to make the reflection factor of a light field into about 1 law, the reflection factor of a short wavelength region is made to increase on silver or its alloy film -- as -- the 1st translucency film with a comparatively small refractive index -- this -- the increase of silver characterized by carrying out the laminating of the 2nd translucency film with a comparatively larger refractive index than the 1st translucency film on the 1st translucency film -- reflection -- a film .

[Claim 2] the increase of silver according to claim 1 characterized by for the 1st translucency film being one chosen from a silicon nitride film, TiO<sub>2</sub> film, and an ITO film among the above-mentioned translucency films, and the translucency film of the above 2nd being a silicon-oxide film -- reflection -- a film .

[Claim 3] the increase of silver according to claim 1 characterized by determining the translucency film of the above 1st, and the 2nd translucency film by  $\lambda/4n$  (here,  $n$  being zero or more integers and  $\lambda$  being the wavelength of an incident light) -- reflection -- a film .

[Claim 4] In the liquid crystal display

in the shape of a matrix, and have arranged the pair of a switching element and a pixel electrode near [ the ] an intersection on an insulating substrate In order for the above-mentioned pixel electrode to be constituted by the reflector which consists of silver or its alloy and to make the reflection factor of a light field simultaneously regularity on this reflector, the reflection factor of a short wavelength region is made to increase -- as -- the 1st translucency film with a comparatively small refractive index -- this -- the reflected type liquid crystal display characterized by carrying out the laminating of the 2nd translucency film with a comparatively larger refractive index than the 1st translucency film on the 1st translucency film

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 DETAILED DESCRIPTION
 

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## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] the increase of silver of the light which carries out incidence of this invention from the outside which can almost reflect all -- reflection -- a film -- and the increase of this silver -- reflection -- a film -- it is related with the used liquid crystal display, especially the reflected type liquid crystal display for

[Description of the Prior Art] Since a reflected type liquid crystal display projector displays a picture from the outside, using effectively the reflection of light which carries out incidence, it reduces the heat generated in a liquid crystal display compared with a penetrated type liquid crystal display projector, and can be miniaturized. Since it has such an advantage, development of a reflected type liquid crystal display projector has been furthered.

[0003] About the reflected type liquid crystal display used for the conventional reflected type liquid crystal display projector, the liquid crystal display equipped with the active-matrix substrate using TFT is explained below using drawing 6.

[0004] As shown in drawing 6, between the glass substrates 21 and 33 of the couple which has light-transmission nature, and each [ these ] glass substrates 21 and 33, the active-matrix liquid crystal display used for a reflected type liquid crystal display projector pinches liquid crystal 31, and is constituted.

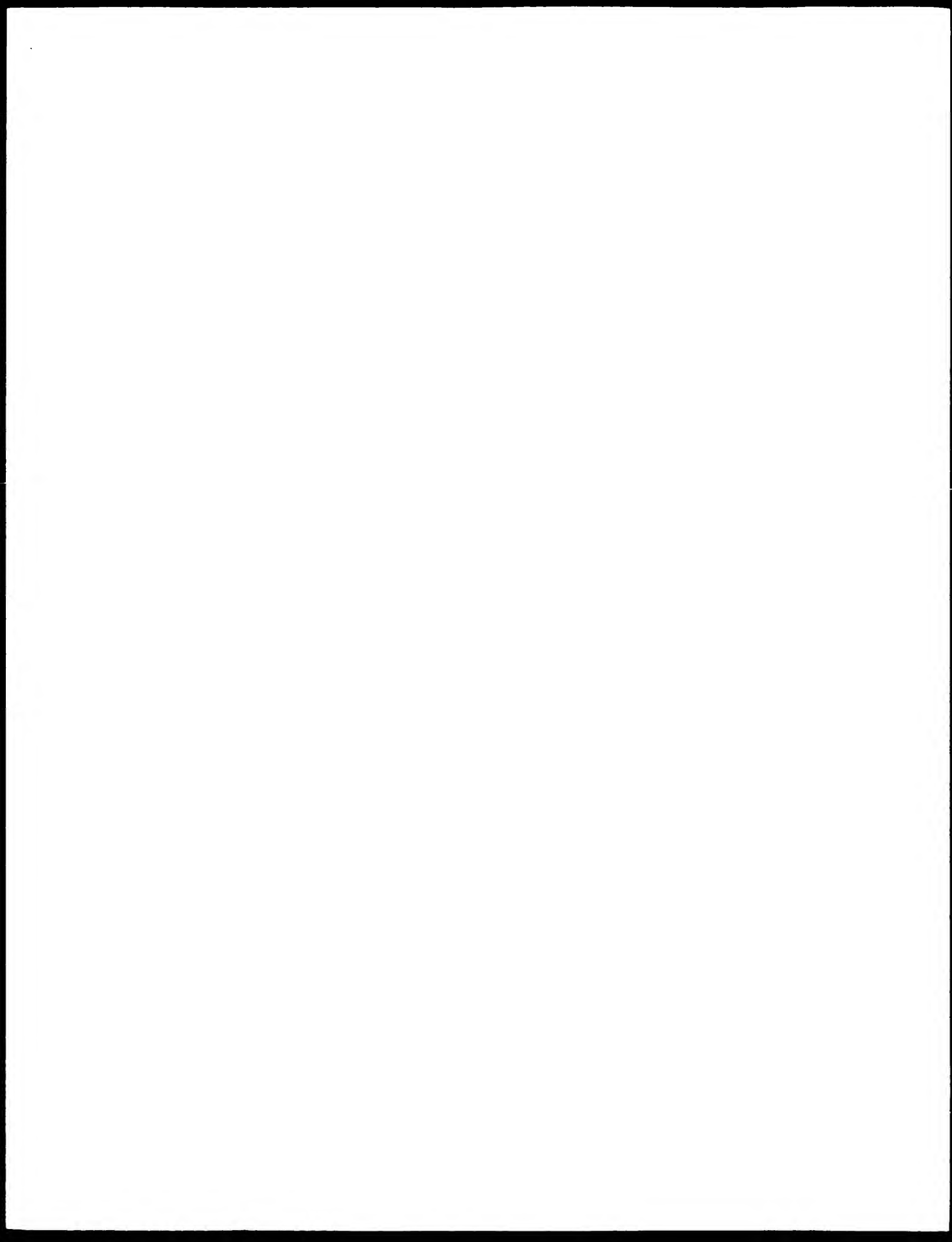
[0005] It is formed so that the opposite transparent electrode 32 for impressing electric field to liquid crystal 31 may counter a glass substrate 33 with liquid crystal 31. The insulator layer 25, the shading electrode layer 26, the insulator layer 27 between the 3rd layer, and the reflector metal film 28 as a pixel electrode

are formed in the glass substrate 21 between TFT 22 and the source electrode 23 which impress electric field to liquid crystal 31, the drain electrode 24, and the 2nd layer so that a pixel 35 may be displayed.

[0006] In this reflected type active-matrix liquid crystal display, in order to raise the use efficiency of the light among the light which carries out incidence from a glass-substrate 33 side, it is necessary to enlarge the absolute value of the reflection factor of the reflector metal film 28. For this reason, the reflection factor of the light of a light field is as high as 60 - 80%, processing technology, such as a manufacture process and an etching process, is easy, and metallic-reflection films, such as aluminum excellent in adjustment with other thin films, are used as a reflector metal film 28.

[0007] 86% of reflection factor is obtained almost equally by drawing 5 (a horizontal axis shows wavelength and a vertical axis shows a reflection factor) over the range of 0.3-0.8-micrometer wavelength in which the reflector metal film which consists of aluminum includes a light field in the case of an aluminum single film as a dotted line shows.

[0008] As sufficient luminosity for the display screen, i.e., a luminosity of a screen, when the above-mentioned reflected type active-matrix liquid crystal display is used for example, for a reflected type liquid crystal display



projector, in order to obtain for example, 800ANSIm(s) (it is the flux of light (lumen) which American National Standards Institute defined.), the high brightness light source which has the power consumption beyond 400W is needed with the conventional reflection factor, for the light source.

[0009] Thus, if 10% or more of an incident light is absorbed when a strong light is irradiated at a liquid crystal display, the calorific value in a liquid crystal display will become large, and will become the cause of reducing the reliability of a liquid crystal display. Therefore, it was difficult to manufacture the low-power projector which can perform reduction of power consumption fully taking advantage of the feature of a reflected type liquid crystal display projector.

[0010] Moreover, to JP.7-191317.A The monolayer or the metallic reflective layer 52 of two or more layers which shows high reflection factor nature on a substrate 51 as shown in drawing 7. The reflected type liquid crystal display which stuck on the liquid crystal display panel the laminating reflecting plate 50 of the transparent dielectric layer which comes to carry out the laminating of the transparent dielectric film 53 of the low refractive index [ thickness / optical ] in abbreviation  $\lambda/4$  and the transparent dielectric film 54 of the high refractive index / thickness / optical ] in abbreviation  $\lambda/4$  to order is

indicated ( $\lambda/4$  show design wavelength). Optical thickness means the product of a refractive index and thickness.

[0011] According to the above-mentioned official report, it becomes a high reflection factor only from a metallic reflective layer by carrying out the laminating of the transparent dielectric film 53 of a low refractive index, and the transparent dielectric film 54 of a high refractive index to the front face of a metallic reflective layer 52. The reflected type liquid crystal display indicated by this official report is a liquid crystal display of a direct viewing type, although it is not a projection type, when this is used for a reflected type liquid crystal display projector, it can obtain 800 or more ANSIIm as a luminosity of a screen, reduces the heat generated in a reflected type liquid crystal display, and can suppress the power consumption of the light source for projection.

[0012] however, the above-mentioned laminating reflecting plate 50 uses aluminum for the metallic reflective layer 52, and in this invention person's etc. experiment, as the solid line of drawing 5 showed, it carried out the laminating of the transparent dielectric film 53 of a low refractive index, and the transparent dielectric film 54 of a high refractive index on the aluminum reflecting layer -- an increase -- reflection -- a film -- an increase -- reflection -- a film -- although

it becomes a high reflection factor, it is at most 84% and the highest is also 91% [0013] moreover, in the reflected type liquid crystal display using this laminating reflecting plate 50 When a reflective film raises the reflection factor from a reflector metal film, the capacity component  $C_i$  which connected with the capacity component CLC of the liquid crystal display element formed on the reflector in series is formed, an increase -- Since it is general very large compared with the capacity component CLC, when the capacity component  $C_i$  produces polarization and has remains direct current voltage, this capacity component  $C_i$  produced the gap of an after-image and the optimal opposite voltage, and has produced the problem that the quality of the display screen deteriorates.

[0014] As a conventional reflected type liquid crystal display, moreover, for example, in a publication-number No. 273731 [ six to ] official report In the liquid crystal electro-optics element which consists of liquid crystal macromolecule complex with which a macromolecule 61 and liquid crystal 62 carried out distributed mixture, and were formed, and the electrodes 63 and 64 and substrates 65 and 66 which have been arranged on both sides of this at both sides as shown in drawing 8 The liquid crystal electro-optics element to which a

complex directly is indicated.

Furthermore, in order to make the reflection factor of the light from the above-mentioned reflecting plate 68 increase, the liquid crystal electro-optics element which carried out the laminating of the further multilayer optical thin film on the reflecting plate 68 which serves as the electrode is indicated. In addition, 67 and 69 are orientation films.

[0015] The liquid crystal display using the liquid crystal electro-optics element can improve the contrast of the picture to display etc. by the above-mentioned official report's indicating the liquid crystal electro-optics element applied to a projector, and combining the liquid crystal cell which consists of an optical thin film and liquid crystal macromolecule complex.

[0016] However, although germanium which is a semiconductor as a cascade screen formed on a reflecting plate 68, Cu, Au which are a conductor, etc. are mentioned in the reflected type liquid crystal display of a publication-number No. 273731 [ six to ] official report, since it has non-transparence, i.e., the absorption-of-light maximum, in a light field, these cascade screens produce the problem that the display screen may color.

[0017] As shown in a publication-number No. 43708 [ seven to ] official report at drawing 9, moreover, the

the transparent electric conduction film 72 by which the laminating was carried out on this metallic-reflection film 71. In the reflected type liquid crystal display which is equipped with the liquid crystal 75 pinched between the observer side substrate 74 which has a transparent electrode 73, and both [ these ] substrates, impresses voltage between the above-mentioned transparent electric conduction film 72 and a transparent electrode 73, is made to drive liquid crystal 75, and carries out a screen display. The reflected type liquid crystal display whose product of the refractive index of the above-mentioned transparent electric conduction film 72 and thickness is 300nm or less is indicated.

[0018] According to the above-mentioned official report, coloring of the display screen can be prevented in a light field, maintaining the advantage that moisture resistance is increased and the injury in a TAB mounting process etc. can be prevented, since the absorption of light of a partial field or attenuation does not arise substantially.

[0019] However, although the reflected type liquid crystal display of JP,7-43078,A can prevent coloring of the display screen, it is an accepting-reality type reflected type liquid crystal display using the natural lights, such as sunlight and indoor light, for example, in order to obtain sufficient luminosity for the

display screen since it is not taking into consideration at all about the use efficiency of light when it uses for a reflected type liquid crystal display projector etc., the power consumption of the light source of the light projected on the display screen becomes large. Specifically, the light source which has the power consumption beyond 400W is needed for setting the flux of light of the irradiation side of a screen to 800ANSIlm(s). Therefore, the cost of power consumption becomes high. [0020] Moreover, with composition given in the above-mentioned official report, since the electron in the insulator layer by which a laminating is carried out on the metallic-reflection film 71 polarizes, in order to carry out the alternating current drive of the liquid crystal 75, loss of the voltage impressed to the metallic-reflection film 71 becomes very large. Therefore, the driver voltage of a liquid crystal display becomes high. Furthermore, since the driver voltage of a liquid crystal display is high, the longitudinal direction electric field by the reversal drive of a liquid crystal molecule become large, disorder of the orientation of a liquid crystal molecule is large, and the quality of the display screen of a liquid crystal display deteriorates from a bird clapper. [0021] It is suggested that silver is known, for example, JP,7-191317,A also uses silver for a metallic reflective layer as a



material with a reflection factor higher than aluminum.

[0022] Drawing 4 (a horizontal axis shows incident-light wavelength and a vertical axis shows a reflection factor.) As a short dotted line shows, \*\*\*\*\* starts by 0.34 micrometers, and it increases rapidly to 0.4 micrometers, and increases gradually to 0.4-0.6 micrometers, and it has the property which becomes fixed by 0.6 micrometers or more. Thus, as for \*\*\*\*\* the reflection factor of a short wavelength region 0.45 micrometers or less has the low problem.

[0023] for this reason -- for example, although the panel for red centering on the wavelength of 0.65 micrometers, the panel for green centering on the wavelength of 0.55 micrometers, and the panel for blue centering on the wavelength of 0.45 micrometers are needed when it constitutes a three-sheet formula projection using the liquid crystal display element which has the reflective film of \*\*\*\*\* For a low reason, the luminosity of the panel for blue becomes [ the reflection factor of a short wavelength region ] dark compared with the panel for red, or the panel for green, and it becomes impossible for the reflection property of \*\*\*\*\* to maintain color balance, as shown in above-mentioned drawing 4 . In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to

[0024]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] this invention is made in view of the above-mentioned conventional trouble, the purpose the increase of silver which has improved the reflection factor of a short wavelength region in order a reflection factor is very high and to make especially the reflection factor of a light field into about 1 law -- reflection -- a film -- it is -- this -- an increase, while having sufficient contrast and a sufficient luminosity by using a reflective film It is in offering the reflected type liquid crystal display used for the reflected type liquid crystal display projector which there is neither an after-image nor coloring, and can reduce power consumption further, and can improve the quality of the display screen.

[0025]

[Means for Solving the Problem] in order to make the reflection factor of a light field into about 1 law, the reflection factor of a short wavelength region is made to increase on silver or its alloy film, in order that a reflective film given in invention of a claim 1 may solve the above-mentioned technical problem -- as -- the 1st translucency film with a comparatively small refractive index -- this -- it is characterized by carrying out the laminating of the 2nd translucency film with a comparatively larger

film

[0026] According to the above-mentioned composition, an almost equal reflection factor can be obtained in almost all the fields of a light field, being able to raise the spectral reflectance of a short wavelength region, consequently maintaining the high reflection factor of silver original. 98% of reflection factor has been obtained in the example of this invention.

[0027] the increase given in invention of a claim 2 of silver -- reflection -- a film -- the 1st translucency film is one chosen from a silicon nitride film (SiN), TiO<sub>2</sub> film, and an ITO film among the above-mentioned translucency films, and the translucency film of the above 2nd is characterized by being a silicon-oxide film

[0028] According to the above-mentioned composition, it can manufacture easily by the ability using a very stable and cheap material.

[0029] the increase given in invention of a claim 3 of silver -- reflection -- a film -- the translucency film of the above 1st and the 2nd translucency film are characterized by what it opts for by  $\lambda(2m+1)/4n$  (here, m is zero or more integers and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of an incident light)

[0030] according to the above-mentioned composition -- the [ the 1st optical thin film and ] -- setting up the thickness of 2 optical thin film -- the [ the 1st optical

thin film and ] -- while securing the light-transmission nature of 2 optical thin film, it can stabilize raising the spectral reflectance of the light in a light field Therefore, izing of the improvement in contrast required for a liquid crystal display and a luminosity can be carried out [ certain ].

[0031] A reflected type liquid crystal display given in invention of \*\*\*\*\* 4 publication In the liquid crystal display with which two or more gate bus lines and source bus lines have been arranged in the shape of a matrix, and have arranged the pair of a switching element and a pixel electrode near [ the ] an intersection on an insulating substrate In order for the above-mentioned pixel electrode to be constituted by the reflector which consists of silver or its alloy and to make the reflection factor of a light field simultaneously regularity on this reflector, the reflection factor of a short wavelength region is made to increase -- as -- the 1st translucency film with a comparatively small refractive index -- this -- it is characterized by carrying out the laminating of the 2nd translucency film with a comparatively larger refractive index than the 1st translucency film on the 1st transparency film

[0032] According to the above-mentioned composition, while having sufficient contrast and a sufficient luminosity, the temperature rise of the reflected type

liquid crystal display which there is neither an after-image nor coloring, and can reduce power consumption further, and is used for a reflected type liquid crystal display projector can be lessened, and the quality of the display screen can be improved.

[0033]

[Embodiments of the Invention] It will be as follows if one gestalt of operation of this invention is explained based on Drawing 1 or drawing 3.

[0034] The composition outline of the reflected type liquid crystal display concerning the gestalt of this operation is explained to the beginning with the manufacture method, referring to drawing 1 and drawing 2.

[0035] As shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2 (a), the active-matrix substrate of the gestalt of this operation has pixel-on passivation structure, and, for this reason, forms first the passivation film (not shown) which consists of SiN etc. by the plasma CVD (Chemical Vapor Deposition) method etc. for example, on the transparent substrate 1 as the 1st substrate which consists of glass etc. It prevents that the composition element with which the above-mentioned passivation film constitutes the transparent substrate 1 invades into TFT (henceforth TFT) 2 mentioned later, or liquid crystal 11.

substrate 1. Although 100 number 100-piece x numbers are arranged at lengthwise and a longitudinal direction in order to carry out the matrix display of TFT2, only the half of TFT2 which adjoins one piece here is shown.

[0037] As a semiconductor material which constitutes TFT2, amorphous silicon (amorphous silicon, a-Si) and polycrystal silicon (contest polysilicon, p-Si) is used. By heat-treating or carrying out laser radiation, and crystallizing an amorphous silicon, contest polysilicon is considered as contest polysilicon. This semiconductor material is divided into an island-like field corresponding to matrix arrangement. The source electrode 3 and the drain electrode 4 are formed in the semiconductor region of the shape of this island of etching by the photolithography method, respectively.

[0038] Although not illustrated, the gate electrode connected to the gate bus line is prepared in TFT2, and a scanning signal is supplied to a gate bus line. Moreover, the source electrode 3 is connected to the source bus line to which the data signal for driving liquid crystal 11 is supplied.

[0039] Although TFT2 is simplified and shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2, as shown in drawing 3, the detail of TFT2 forms the gate insulator layer 18 which consists of SiO<sub>2</sub> on the semiconductor film 17 formed in the shape of an island

electrical conducting materials, such as polysilicon [ aluminum or ], on it, and forms an insulator layer 14 between the 1st layer on it. A contact hole is opened in an insulator layer 14 between this 1st layer, and the source electrode 3 and the drain electrode 4 are formed.

[0040] Then, as shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2 (b), an insulator layer 5 is formed between the 2nd layer by carrying out the spin application of the thermosetting resin, such as acrylic resin as an insulating material, or forming SiO<sub>2</sub> film on the transparent substrate 1. [0041] namely, the thermosetting resin which viscosity becomes from the acrylic resin of 110cp(s) (centipoise) -- the transparent substrate 1 top -- applying -- a rotational frequency -- about [ for example, ] -- the transparent substrate 1 during 30 seconds is rotated by 3000rpm. Thereby, the film of the above-mentioned thermosetting resin whose thickness is about 2 micrometers is formed of a centrifugal force. Then, by baking the above-mentioned film at the temperature of 200-300 degrees C, and making a resin heat-harden, the level difference produced by TFT2, the scanning signal line, and the data signal line is absorbed, and a front face forms a flat insulator layer.

[0042] Furthermore, between this 2nd layer, a photoresist is applied on an insulator layer 5 and exposure and development are performed using the

mask for forming a contact hole. Thus, it etches using the formed resist mask. By the photolithography method, while [ the 2nd layer ] whose above-mentioned thickness is about 2 micrometers, patterning of the insulator layer 5 is carried out to a predetermined configuration, and dry etching is carried out so that contact hole 5a punctured to the drain electrode 4 side may be formed. O<sub>2</sub> gas is used for dry etching. An etching rate can be enlarged by adding CF<sub>4</sub> gas if needed.

[0043] Thus, between the 2nd layer which has contact hole 5a punctured on the drain electrode 4, as shown in drawing 2 (b), an insulator layer 5 is formed so that the transparent substrate 1, TFT2, and source electrode 3 top may be covered.

[0044] Next, in order to protect from an extraneous light while connecting between the drain electrode 4 and the pixel electrodes 8 (it mentions later) as shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2 (c), the wrap reflector film 6 is formed for a TFT2 top. That is, the thin film which consists of an alloy (for example, Pd(palladium)1atm% less than added alloy) of silver (Ag) or silver and whose thickness is about 300nm is formed on an insulator layer 5 between the 2nd layer including the interior of contact hole 5a by for example, the sputtering method, the vacuum deposition method, etc. [0045] And pattern formation of the reflector film 6 is carried out by applying

a photoresist on the thin film of the alloy of silver or silver, performing exposure and development and \*\*\*\*\*ing through a resist mask using a mask with an electrode pattern. Although wet etching is performed here, the methyl alcohol diluent of a nitric acid is used for an etching reagent.

[0046] Thereby, as shown in drawing 2 (c), the reflector film 6 of the letter of the cross-section abbreviation for T characters is formed on an insulator layer 5 between the drain electrode 4 and the 2nd layer.

[0047] Then, as shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2 (d), an insulator layer 7 is formed on an insulator layer 5 and the reflector film 6 between the 2nd layer between the 3rd layer by carrying out a spin application and making

thermosetting resin, such as acrylic resin as an insulating material, heat-harden.

[0048] That is, the thermosetting resin which constitutes an insulator layer 5 between the 2nd layer, and the thermosetting resin which consists of acrylic resin of about 110 cps which is viscosity of the same grade are applied on the transparent substrate 1, and the transparent substrate 1 is rotated for 30 seconds at about 3000 rotational frequency rpm. The film of the above-mentioned thermosetting resin whose thickness is about 2 micrometers

between the 3rd layer of heat curing.

[0049] Next, by the photolithography method, while [ the 3rd layer ] whose above-mentioned thickness is about 2 micrometers about the above-mentioned insulator layer 7 between the 3rd layer, patterning of the insulator layer 7 is carried out to a predetermined configuration by dry etching, and contact hole 7a punctured on the reflector film 6 is formed to the above-mentioned insulating material. Dry etching is performed using O<sub>2</sub> gas. You may add CF<sub>4</sub> gas if needed.

[0050] Thereby, as shown in drawing 2 (d), an insulator layer 7 is formed on an insulator layer 5 and the reflector film 6 between the 2nd layer between the 3rd layer which exposed the part on the reflector film 6 by puncturing.

[0051] Then, as shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2 (e), thickness forms the thin film 8 by the alloy of the silver which is 300nm, or silver on an insulator layer 7 between the 3rd layer by the sputtering method or the vacuum deposition method. Thus, the formed silver is polycrystal, by forming particle size in the 1/4 or less-about size of wavelength  $\lambda$ , can obtain a desirable optical property and can smooth a surface state by making thickness into about 3000Å or less. The spectral reflectance to the air of the thin film 8 of the alloy of this silver or silver is

performing patterning of the thin film 8 of the alloy of this silver or silver after forming the thin film 8 of the alloy of the above-mentioned silver or silver | -- reflection -- a film -- the laminating was carried out on the thin film 8 of the alloy of silver or silver That is, the laminating of the SiN film 10 was carried out one by one on the thin film 8 of the alloy of silver or silver as SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 and 2nd translucency film as 1st translucency film. As for SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 and the SiN film 10, it is good to form membranes by for example, EB vacuum deposition or the sputtering method.

[0053] EB vacuum deposition pays SiO<sub>2</sub> or the vacuum evaporatio ingredients of SiN to a crucible, and forms membranes by irradiating an electron beam in a vacuum at this crucible. The sputtering method makes SiO<sub>2</sub> as for which hit Ar<sup>+</sup> ion and it was made to the target of SiO<sub>2</sub> or Si in the vacuum put on a substrate. Ar<sup>+</sup> ion is hit in nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) atmosphere, and the case of SiN makes Si atom and a nitrogen atom react, forms SiN, and makes this put on a substrate.

[0054] SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 at this time and the SiN film 10 are amorphous, optical thickness nd expressed with the product of a refractive index and Thickness d is set to  $nd = \lambda/4$  (wavelength  $\lambda$  is generally set as 0.5 micrometers), and a reflection factor becomes large from a metal simple substance in a light region.

[0055]  $\lambda/4n$  of thickness of the SiO<sub>2</sub> above-mentioned film 9 and the SiN film 10 is set as 1 and  $(2m+1)\lambda/4n_2$ , respectively  $(2m+1)$ . m is a positive integer containing 0 here, n<sub>1</sub> and n<sub>2</sub> are the refractive indexes of SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 and the SiN film 10, respectively, and  $\lambda$  is setting wavelength (nm).

[0056] With the gestalt of this operation from this, while securing the light-transmission nature of a light field, in order to raise the spectral reflectance from the thin film 8 of the alloy of silver or silver, the thickness of SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 and the SiN film 10 is computed by calculating as  $m = 0$  and  $\lambda = 500\text{nm}$ , respectively.

[0057] That is, with the gestalt of this operation, the thickness of SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 is within the limits of 70-100nm, and the laminating of the thickness of the SiN film 10 is carried out so that it may become within the limits of 50-80nm so that the thickness of SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 and the SiN film 10 may be set to 85nm and 65nm, respectively.

[0058] Here, although the spectral reflectance to the air in the case of the single film of a silver thin film was 96% in the light field as shown in drawing 4, by having the above-mentioned increase reflective membrane structure, it increases to 98%, a spectral reflectance higher than \*\*\*\*\* is obtained by part for all of the light fields seen out of liquid crystal material, and decline in the

spectral reflectance by the side of short wavelength (400-500nm) can be suppressed especially, since the absorption of light of this short wavelength region serves as a source of generation of heat -- the increase of this invention -- reflection -- a membrane structure -- it is effective to gather the reflection factor of this short wavelength region

[0059] next, the thin film 8 of the alloy of SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9, the SiN film 10 and silver, or silver -- bundling up -- the photolithography method -- etching -- carrying out -- the pixel electrode as a metallic-reflection film, and an increase -- reflection -- a film -- \*\*\*\*\* -- the pixel 15 which has SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 and the SiN film 10 is formed

[0060] Etching etches by using together and putting in block the dry etching of SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9, and the wet etching of the thin film 8 of the alloy of silver or silver. In order to etch, first, a photoresist is applied, exposure and development are performed using the mask which has the pattern of a pixel 15, and an etching mask is formed. Two-layer package etching of SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 and the SiN film 10 is performed using this etching mask. Etching is CF<sub>4</sub>/O<sub>2</sub>=150/20SCCM, the pressure of 133Pa, and RF Power It carries out by discharging for about 1 minute on condition that 150W. Next,

the methyl alcohol diluent of a nitric acid etc. immersed.

[0061] Of this package etching, as shown in drawing 2 (c), the laminating of SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 as the thin film 8 of the alloy of silver or silver and 1st translucency film and the SiN film 10 as 2nd translucency film is carried out mutually, and they are formed. The pattern of a pixel 15 is extended and formed even above the upper part of TFT2, a gate bus line, and a source bus line.

[0062] Although not illustrated, etching processing which removes the surface insulator layer of the terminal area of a gate bus line and a source bus line formed in the circumference of a matrix liquid crystal panel is performed, and an active-matrix substrate is completed.

[0063] The above-mentioned SiN film 10 is replaceable with TiO<sub>2</sub> film or an ITO film. Moreover, composition of SiN can be changed to the refractive index (1.8-2.1) which controls the composition ratio and is demanded.

[0064] Furthermore, as shown in drawing 1, an orientation film (not shown) is applied and formed in the glass substrate 13 as the 2nd substrate which has the opposite transparent electrode 12 which consists of ITO as a counterelectrode etc. on the whole front face, and has light-transmission nature, and the transparent substrate 1, respectively.

carry out in the predetermined direction, rubbing is performed, respectively.

Thereby, each above-mentioned orientation film can control a liquid crystal molecule to the array and inclination suitable for the mode of operation of liquid crystal 11.

Furthermore, spacer spraying is performed, in order to fix thickness of the layer of liquid crystal 11 and to make it into the stable thing.

[0065] Then, after sticking the transparent substrate 1 and glass substrate 13 which printed the sealing compound by the sealing compound, glass fragmentation is performed, further, liquid crystal 11 is poured in, an inlet closure process is processed, and the liquid crystal panel concerning the gestalt of this operation is obtained.

[0066] It is not limited especially as the above-mentioned liquid crystal 11.

Thermotropic liquid crystals, such as concrete for example, a twist nematic liquid crystal and a guest-host type nematic liquid crystal, a smectic liquid crystal, and cholesteric liquid crystal: Rye OTORO pick liquid crystal etc. is mentioned. Among the above-mentioned instantiation, since all liquid crystal molecules have arranged in parallel and spirally the twist nematic liquid crystal and the guest-host type nematic liquid crystal to the transparent substrate 1, they are desirable.

[0067] As the above-mentioned liquid

crystal 11, when for example, a twist nematic liquid crystal is used, the mode of operation of liquid crystal 11 can be explained as follows. That is, the twist angle of liquid crystal 11 is 45 degrees between the transparent substrate 1 and a glass substrate 13, at the time of no impressing [ of voltage ], there is no change of the polarization direction, it is reflected by the TN effect, and an incident light serves as a black display according to it. At the time of voltage impression, the polarization direction is changed, it is reflected by the birefringence effect, and, as for an incident light, the above-mentioned pixel 15 serves as a white display according to it.

[0068] the increase of silver concerning the gestalt of this above-mentioned implementation -- reflection -- a film -- the increase of the thin film 8 top of the alloy of silver or silver -- reflection -- a film -- \*\*\*\*\* -- SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 (thickness : 85nm) and the SiN film 10 (thickness : 65nm) are formed the increase of silver seen out of liquid crystal material by having this structure -- reflection -- a film -- a reflection factor is clear from drawing 4 -- as -- an increase -- reflection -- a film -- the cases (a short dotted line shows among this drawing) where it excludes, and ratios -- \*\*\*\* -- the increase of silver of the gestalt of this operation -- reflection -- a film (a solid line shows among this drawing) -- it turns out that



the spectral reflectance becomes about 98% at the maximum, and about 2% of spectral reflectance is improving [0069] moreover, compared with the reflection factor (a long dotted line showing among this drawing) of an aluminum single film being about 86%, it is markedly alike, and the reflection factor is improving namely, the thin film 8 top of the alloy of the silver which reflects light, or silver -- the [ SiO<sub>2</sub> film 9 as 1st translucency film, and ] -- forming the SiN film 10 as 2 translucency films -- a light field (400-720nm) and most 500nm or more important for especially image display -- a spectral reflectance higher than a silver single film is obtained in a field

[0070] Especially, decline in the spectral reflectance by the side of short wavelength peculiar to silver (400-500nm) can be suppressed, and the almost fixed reflection factor is obtained, since the light of this short wavelength region is absorbed and it becomes a source of generation of heat -- an increase -- reflection -- a film -- it is very effective to gather the reflection factor of a short wavelength region for the purpose which reduces generation of heat of a reflected type liquid crystal display

[0071] by the way -- an increase -- reflection -- a film -- if the used liquid crystal panel is used for a reflected type

more than 250W can be used, and sufficient luminosity of about 800 ANSIlms can be obtained Thereby, the liquid crystal panel concerning this invention reduces the power consumption of the light of the light source further, it becomes possible further to make a reflection factor 98% at the maximum, and the contrast and the luminosity in the display image obtained can be improved.

[0072] furthermore, the case where aluminum is used as shown in drawing 5 -- the reflection factor in the inside of liquid crystal -- 86% -- it is -- the increase of SiN film and SiO<sub>2</sub> film -- reflection -- a film -- even if it forms, compared with being a maximum of 91% of reflection factor, this invention can attain 98% [0073]

[Effect of the Invention] the increase of silver of this invention -- reflection -- a film -- according to composition, an almost equal reflection factor can be obtained in almost all the fields of a light field, being able to raise the spectral reflectance of a short wavelength region, consequently maintaining the high reflection factor of silver original 98% of reflection factor has been obtained in the example of this invention.

[0074] moreover, the increase of silver of this invention -- reflection -- a film -- if it depends, it can manufacture easily by the

[0075] moreover -- according to the reflective film of the silver of this invention -- the [ the 1st optical thin film and ] -- setting up the thickness of 2 optical thin film -- the [ the 1st optical thin film and ] -- while securing the light-transmission nature of 2 optical thin film, it can stabilize raising the spectral reflectance of the light in a light field. Therefore, realizing of the improvement in contrast required for a liquid crystal display and a luminosity can be carried out [ certain ].

[0076] Furthermore, according to the reflected type liquid crystal display of this invention, while having sufficient contrast and a sufficient luminosity, the temperature rise of the reflected type liquid crystal display which there is neither an after-image nor coloring, and can reduce power consumption further, and is used for a reflected type liquid crystal display projector can be lessened, and the quality of the display screen can be improved.

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#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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##### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the cross section showing the reflected type liquid crystal display using the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] (a) - (e) is drawing explaining the manufacturing process of the active-matrix substrate of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the cross section of TFT.

[Drawing 4] the increase of silver by this invention -- reflection -- a film -- it is drawing comparing and showing the seen reflection factor out of the liquid crystal material of an aluminum reflective film

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the reflection factor seen out of the liquid crystal material of aluminum.

[Drawing 6] It is the cross section of the conventional reflected type liquid crystal display.

[Drawing 7] the increase of the former -- reflection -- a film -- it is a cross section

[Drawing 8] the increase of the former -- reflection -- a film -- it is the cross section of the liquid crystal display which it had

[Drawing 9] the increase of the former -- reflection -- a film -- it is the cross section of the liquid crystal display which it had

[Description of Notations]

1, 13, 21, 33 Glass substrate

2 22 TFT (TFT)

3 23 Source electrode

4 24 Drain electrode

5 25 Insulator layer between the 2nd layer

5a, 7a Contact hole

6 Reflector Film

7 27 Insulator layer between the 3rd layer

8 Thin Film of Alloy of Silver or Silver

9 SiO<sub>2</sub> Film

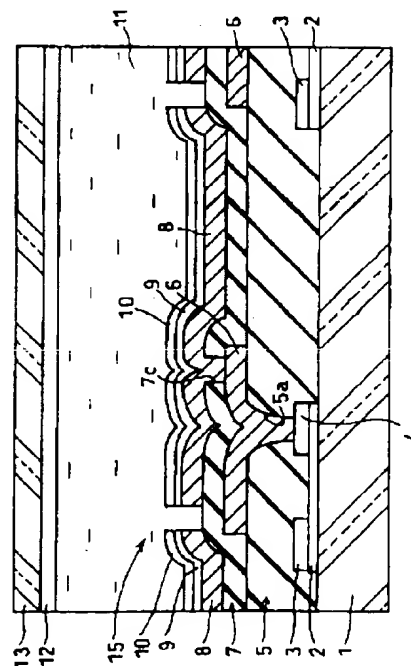
10 SiN Film

11, 31, 62, 75 Liquid crystal

12 32 Opposite transparent electrode

15 35 Pixel  
26 Shading Electrode Layer  
28 Reflector Metal Film  
50 Laminating Reflecting Plate  
51, 65, 66 Substrate  
52 Metallic Reflective Layer  
53 Transparent Dielectric Film of Low  
Refractive Index  
54 Transparent Dielectric Film of High  
Refractive Index  
61 Macromolecule  
63 64 Electrode  
67 69 Orientation film  
68 Reflecting Plate  
70 Tooth-Back Side Substrate  
71 Metallic-Reflection Film  
72 Transparent Electric Conduction Film  
73 Transparent Electrode  
74 Observer Side Substrate

(11)特許出願公開番号



1

## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 銀あるいはその合金膜の上に、可視光領域の反射率をほぼ一定にするため、短波長域の反射率を増加させるよう屈折率が比較的小さい第1の透光性膜と、該第1の透光性膜の上に、第1の透光性膜より屈折率が比較的大きい第2の透光性膜を積層したことを特徴とする銀の増反射膜。

【請求項2】 上記透光性膜のうち、第1の透光性膜は窒化シリコン膜、 $\text{TiO}_2$ 膜、ITO膜の中から選ばれたものであり、上記第2の透光性膜は、酸化シリコン膜であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の銀の増反射膜。

【請求項3】 上記第1の透光性膜及び第2の透光性膜は、 $(2m \cdot \lambda) / 4n$ （ここで、 $m$ は0以上の整数、 $\lambda$ は入射光の波長）で決定されることを特徴とする請求項1記載の銀の増反射膜。

【請求項4】 絶縁性基板上に複数のゲート電極ライン及びソースバスラインがマトリクス状に配置され、その交差部付近にスイッチング素子および画素電極の対を配置した液晶表示装置において

上記画素電極は、銀あるいはその合金からなる反射電極により構成され、該反射電極の上に可視光領域の反射率をほぼ一定にするため、短波長域の反射率を増加させるよう屈折率が比較的小さい第1の透光性膜と、該第1の透光性膜の上に、第1の透光性膜より屈折率が比較的大きい第2の透光性膜を積層したことを特徴とする反射型液晶表示装置。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、外部から入射する光のほとんど全部を反射することからくる銀の増反射膜及びこの銀の増反射膜を利用した液晶表示装置、特にプロジェクター用の反射型液晶表示装置に関するものである。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】反射型液晶表示プロジェクターは、外部から入射する光の反射を有効に利用して画像を表示する。この透過型液晶表示プロジェクターと比べて液晶表示装置内に発生する熱を低減し、小型化することが可能である。このような利点を有することから、反射型液晶表示プロジェクターの開発が進められてきた。

【0003】従来の反射型液晶表示プロジェクターに使用される反射型液晶表示装置において、薄膜トランジスタを利用したアクティブマトリクス基板を備えた液晶表示装置を図6を使用して以下に説明する。

2

【0005】ガラス基板33には、液晶31に電界を印加するための対向透明電極32が液晶31と対向するように形成されている。ガラス基板21には、画素35を表示するように、液晶31に対し電界を印加する、薄膜トランジスタ22、ソース電極23、ドレイン電極24、第2層間絶縁膜25、遮光電極膜26、第3層間絶縁膜27、および画素電極としての反射電極メタル膜28が形成されている。

【0006】この反射型アクティブマトリクス液晶表示装置では、ガラス基板33側から入射する光の内、可視光の利用効率を高めるために、反射電極メタル膜28の反射率の絶対値を大きくする必要がある。このため、可視光領域の光の反射率が60～80%と高く、製造プロセスやエッチング工程等の加工技術が容易で、他の薄膜との整合性に優れたアルミニウム等の金属反射膜が反射電極メタル膜28として用いられている。

【0007】アルミニウムよりなる反射電極メタル膜は、図5（横軸は波長、縦軸は反射率を示す）に点線で示すように、アルミニウム単膜の場合、可視光領域を含む波長0.3～0.8 $\mu\text{m}$ の範囲に渡ってほぼ等しく86%の反射率が得られる。

【0008】上記反射型アクティブマトリクス液晶表示装置を、例えば反射型液晶表示プロジェクターに用いた場合、従来の反射率では、表示画面に十分な明るさ、即ち、スクリーンでの明るさとして、例えば800ANSI lm (American National Standards Instituteが定めた光束ルーメン)を得るためには、光源に例えば400W以上の消費電力を有する高輝度光源が必要になる。

【0009】このように、強い光を液晶表示装置に照射した場合、入射光の10%以上が吸収されると、液晶表示装置内の発熱量が大きくなり、液晶表示装置の信頼性を低下させる原因となる。また、従って、反射型液晶表示プロジェクターの特長を十分に生かして、消費電力の低減ができる低消費電力プロジェクターを製造することが困難であった。

【0010】また、例えば特開平7-191317号公報には、図7に示すように、基板51の上に、高反射率性を示す電層または複数層の金属反射層52と、光学的膜厚が約 $n_0/4$ で低屈折率の透明誘電体膜53と、光学的膜厚が約 $n_0/4$ で高屈折率の透明誘電体膜54を順に積層してなる透明誘電体層の積層反射板50を液晶表示装置に貼り付けた反射型液晶表示装置が開示されている（ $n_0/4$ は、設計波長を $\lambda_0$ とし、光学的膜厚とは、屈折率と膜厚の積をいう）。

型ではないが、これを反射型液晶表示プロジェクターに用いた場合には、スクリーンの明るさとして800ANSI 11m以上を得ることができ、反射型液晶表示装置内に発生する熱を低減し、投射用の光源の消費電力を抑制できる。

【0012】しかしながら、上記積層反射板50は、全金属反射層52にアルミニウムを用いており、本発明者等の実験では、図5の実線で示すように、アルミニウム反射層の上に、低屈折率の透明誘電体膜53と高屈折率の透明誘電体膜54を積層した増反射膜は、増反射膜によって高反射率となるが、たかたか84%であり、最高でも91%である。

【0013】また、この積層反射板50を用いた反射型液晶表示装置では、増反射膜により反射電極メタル膜からの反射率を高めた場合、反射電極上に形成した液晶表示素子の容量成分 $C_{LC}$ に直列に接続した容量成分 $C_1$ を形成し、この容量成分 $C_1$ は容量成分 $C_{LC}$ に比べて一般に非常に大きいため、容量成分 $C_1$ が分極を生じ、残留直流電圧を持つことにより、残像や最適対向電圧のずれを生じて表示画面の品質が劣化するという問題を生じている。

【0014】また、従来の反射型液晶表示装置として、例えば、特開平6-273731号公報では、図8に示すように、高分子61と液晶62が分散混合して形成された液晶高分子複合体と、これと共に両側に配置された電極63、64および基板65、66とからなる液晶電気光学素子において、該液晶高分子複合体の片側に反射板68が直接接触する液晶電気光学素子が開示されている。さらに、上記反射板68からの光の反射率を増加させるために、電極を兼ねている反射板68の上にさらに多層の光学薄膜を積層した液晶電気光学素子が開示されている。尚、67、69は配向膜である。

【0015】上記公報はプロジェクターに用いられる液晶電気光学素子を開示し、光学薄膜と液晶高分子複合体からなる液晶セルを組み合わせてることにより、液晶電気光学素子を用いた液晶表示装置は、表示する画像のコントラスト等を改良できるものである。

【0016】ところが、特開平6-273731号公報の反射型液晶表示装置では、反射板68上に形成される積層膜として半導体であるGeや、導電体であるCu、Au等が挙げられているが、その積層膜は、可視光領域において非透明、つまり光の吸収極大を有するので、表示画面が着色することがあるという問題を生じる。

【0017】また、特開平7-43708号公報には、図9に示すように、全金属反射膜71と、この全金属反射膜71の上に積層された透明導電膜72を有する背面側基板70と、透明電極73を有する観察者側基板74と、これら両基板の間に挟持された液晶75とを備え、上記透明導電膜72と透明電極73との間に電圧を印加して液晶75を駆動させて画面表示する反射型液晶表示装置

において、上記透明導電膜72の屈折率と膜厚との積が300nm以下である反射型液晶表示装置が開示されている。

【0018】上記公報によれば、可視光領域において、部分的な領域の光の吸収または減衰が実質的に生じないため、耐湿性を増大させ、またTAB実装工程等における損傷を防止できるという利点を維持したまま、表示画面の着色を防止できるものである。

【0019】しかし、特開平7-43078号公報の反射型液晶表示装置は、表示画面の着色を防止できるものであるが、太陽光や室内光等の自然光を利用する直視タイプの反射型液晶表示装置であり、たとえば、反射型液晶表示プロジェクター等に用いた場合、光の利用効率について何ら考慮していないため、表示画面に充分な明るさを得るためには、表示画面に投射する光の光源の消費電力が大きくなる。具体的には、たとえばスクリーンの照射面の光束を800ANSI 11mにするのに400W以上の消費電力を有する光源が必要になる。したがって、消費電力のコストが高くなる。

【0020】また、上記公報に記載の構成では、全金属反射膜71の上に積層される絶縁膜中の電子が分極するため、液晶75を交流駆動するために全金属反射膜71に印加される電圧の損失が極めて大きくなる。したがって、液晶表示装置の駆動電圧が高くなる。さらに、液晶表示装置の駆動電圧が高いため、液晶分子の反転駆動による横方向電界が大きくなり、液晶分子の配向の乱れが大きくなることから、液晶表示装置の表示画面の品質が劣化する。

【0021】アルミニウムより反射率の高い材料として、銀が知られており、例えば、特開平7-191317号公報でも銀を全金属反射層に使用することが示唆されている。

【0022】図4（横軸は入射光波長、縦軸は反射率を示す。）は、アルミニウムと銀の反射率を示し、アルミニウム単膜の反射率は長い点線で示すように、入射波長が0.3~0.8 $\mu$ mまではほぼ一定の86%の反射率が得られるが、銀単膜は短い点線で示すように、0.34 $\mu$ mで立ち上がり、0.4 $\mu$ mまで急激に増加し、0.4~0.6 $\mu$ mまで漸増し、0.6 $\mu$ m以上で一定になる特性を持つ。このように、銀単膜は0.45 $\mu$ m以下の短波長域の反射率が低い問題を有している。

【0023】このため、例えば銀単膜の反射膜を有する液晶表示素子を用いて3板式プロジェクションを構成する場合、波長0.65 $\mu$ mを中心とする赤色用パネルと、波長0.55 $\mu$ mを中心とする緑色用パネルと、波長0.45 $\mu$ mを中心とする青色用パネルが必要となるが、上記図4に示すように、銀単膜の反射特性が短波長域の反射率が低いため、青色用パネルの明るさが、赤色用パネルや緑色用パネルに比べて暗くなり、色バランスを保てなくなる。この問題を解決するために青色用パネ

ルだけ特別仕様で作る必要がある。

#### 【0024】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、上記従来の問題点に鑑みてなされたものであり、その目的は、非常に反射率が高く、特に可視光領域の反射率をほぼ一定にするため、短波長域の反射率を改善した銀の増反射膜であり、この増反射膜を利用することにより、充分コントラストおよび明るさを有すると共に、残像や着色がなく、消費電力を一層低減でき、かつ表示画面の品質を向上できる反射型液晶表示プロジェクターに用いられる反

#### 【0025】

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1の発明に記載の反射膜は、上記の課題を解決するために、銀あるいはその合金膜の上に、可視光領域の反射率をほぼ一定にするため、短波長域の反射率を増加させるよう屈折率が比較的小さい第1の透光性膜と、該第1の透光性膜の上に、第1の透光性膜より屈折率が比較的大きい第2の透光性膜を積層したことを特徴とする。

【0026】上記の構成によれば、短波長域の分光反射率を高めることができ、その結果、銀本来の高い反射率を保ったまま、可視光領域のほとんどの領域でほぼ等しい反射率を得ることができる。本発明の実施例では、9.8%の反射率を得ている。

【0027】請求項2の発明に記載の銀の増反射膜は、上記透光性膜のうち、第1の透光性膜は、酸化シリコン膜(SiN)、TiO<sub>2</sub>膜、ITO膜の中から選ばれた一つであり、上記第2の透光性膜は、酸化シリコン膜であることを特徴とする。

【0028】上記構成によれば、非常に安定で安価な材料を使用することができ、製造を容易に行うことができる。

【0029】請求項3の発明に記載の銀の増反射膜は、上記第1の透光性膜及び第2の透光性膜は、 $(2m+1)\lambda/4n$  (ここで、 $m$ は0以上の整数、 $\lambda$ は入射光の波長)で決定されることを特徴とする。

【0030】上記の構成によれば、第1光学薄膜および第2光学薄膜の膜厚を設定することにより、第1光学薄膜および第2光学薄膜の光透過性を確保すると共に、可視光領域における光の分光反射率を、向上させることが安定化できる。したがって、液晶表示装置に必要なコントラストおよび明るさの向上を確実化できる。

【0031】請求項4記載の発明に記載の反射型液晶表示装置は、絶縁性基板上に複数のゲート電極ライン及びソース電極ラインがマトリクス状に配置され、その交差

1の透光性膜と、該第1の透光性膜の上に、第1の透光性膜より屈折率が比較的大きい第2の透光性膜を積層したことを特徴とする。

【0032】上記の構成によれば、充分なコントラストおよび明るさを有すると共に、残像や着色がなく、消費電力を一層低減でき、かつ反射型液晶表示プロジェクターに用いられる反射型液晶表示装置の温度上昇を少なくして表示画面の品質を向上することができる。

#### 【0033】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の実施の形態について図1ないし図3に基づいて説明すれば、以下のとおりである。

【0034】最初に、本実施の形態にかかる反射型液晶表示装置の構成概略を、図1および図2を参照しながらその製造方法と共に説明する。

【0035】図1および図2(a)に示すように、本実施の形態の液晶表示装置は、ガラス基板は、ガラスの単層構造を有しており、このため、先ず、例えばガラス等からなる第1基板としての透明基板1上にSiN等からなるパッシベーション膜(図示しない)をプラズマCVD(Chemical Vapor Deposition)法等により形成する。上記パッシベーション膜は、透明基板1を構成する構成元素が、例えば後述する薄膜トランジスタ(以下、TFTという)2や液晶11に侵入することを防止するものである。

【0036】次に、透明基板1上に、液晶11を駆動するためのTFT2を形成する。TFT2はマトリクス表示するため数100個・数100個が縦方向と横方向に配置されるが、ここでは1個と、隣接するTFT2の半分だけを示す。

【0037】TFT2を構成する半導体材料としては、非晶質シリコン(アモルファスシリコン、a-Si)、多結晶シリコン(ポリシリコン、p-Si)を用いる。ポリシリコンはアモルファスシリコンを熱処理又はレーザー照射して結晶化させることにより、ポリシリコンとなるものである。この半導体材料をマトリクス配置に対応して、島状領域に分離する。この島状の半導体領域は、ソース電極3と、ドレイ、電極4とがフォトリソグラフィ法によるレジスタによってそれぞれ形成される。

【0038】図示しないが、TFT2には、ゲートバンプラインに接続されたゲート電極が設けられ、ゲートバンプラインに走査信号が供給される。また、ソース電極3は、液晶11を駆動するためのデータ信号が供給されるデータバンプラインに接続されている。

長域の反射率を増加させるよう屈折率が比較的小さい第

1の透光性膜と、該第1の透光性膜の上に、第1の透光性膜より

7

りなるゲート電極16を配置して、その上に第1層間絶縁膜14を形成する。この第1層間絶縁膜14にコンタクトホールを開けて、ソース電極3とドレイン電極4を形成する。

【0040】続いて、図1および図2(b)に示すように、透明基板1上に、絶縁材料としてのアクリル樹脂等の熱硬化性樹脂をスピン塗布し、あるいは $\text{SiO}_2$ 膜を形成することにより第2層間絶縁膜5を形成する。

【0041】すなわち、粘性が110cP(センチポアズ)のアクリル樹脂よりなる熱硬化性樹脂を透明基板1上に塗布し、回転数を、例えば約3000rpmで30秒間透明基板1を回転させる。これにより、遠心力によって膜厚が約2 $\mu\text{m}$ の上記熱硬化性樹脂の膜が形成される。続いて、上記の膜を200〜300℃の温度でキュアリングして、樹脂を熱硬化させることにより、TFT2や走査信号線、データ信号線によって生じる段差を吸収して表面が平坦な絶縁膜を形成する。

【0042】さらに、この第2層間絶縁膜5の上には、フォトリソグラフィを塗布して、コンタクトホールを形成するためのマスクを用いて、露光、現像を行う。このようにして形成したレジストマスクを用いてエッチングを行う。フォトリソグラフィ法により、上記膜厚が約2 $\mu\text{m}$ の第2層間絶縁膜5を所定の形状にパターンニングし、ドレイン電極4側に開孔するコンタクトホール5aを形成するようにドライエッチングする。ドライエッチングには、 $\text{O}_2$ カスを用いる。必要に応じて $\text{CF}_4$ ガスを添加することにより、エッチングレートが大きくなることができ、

【0043】このようにして、図2(b)に示すように、ドレイン電極4上に開孔したコンタクトホール5aを有する第2層間絶縁膜5が、透明基板1、TFT2およびソース電極3上を覆うように形成される。

【0044】次に、図1および図2(c)に示すように、ドレイン電極4および画素電極8(後述する)の間を接続すると共に、外部光から保護するためにTFT2上を覆う反射電極膜6を形成する。つまり、銀(Ag)あるいは銀の合金(例えば、Pd(パラジウム)1atm%以下添加した合金)からなる、膜厚が約300nmの薄膜を、例えばスパッタリング法、真空蒸着法等によってコンタクトホール5aの内部を含めて第2層間絶縁膜5上に形成する。

【0045】そして、銀あるいは銀の合金の薄膜上にフォトリソグラフィを塗布し、電極パターンを持つマスクを用いて、露光、現像を行い、レジストマスクを介してエッチングすることにより、反射電極膜6をパターン形成する。ここではウェットエッチングを行うが、エッチング液には、硝酸のメチルアルコール希釈液を用いる。

【0046】これにより、図2(c)に示すように、断面積T字状の反射電極膜6が、ドレイン電極4および第2層間絶縁膜5上に形成される。

8

【0047】続いて、図1および図2(d)に示すように、絶縁材料としてのアクリル樹脂等の熱硬化性樹脂をスピン塗布し、熱硬化させることにより、第3層間絶縁膜7を、第2層間絶縁膜5および反射電極膜6上に形成する。

【0048】すなわち、第2層間絶縁膜5を構成する熱硬化性樹脂と同程度の粘度である、110cP程度のアクリル樹脂よりなる熱硬化性樹脂を透明基板1上に塗布し、回転数約3000rpmで30秒間、透明基板1を回転させる。これにより、遠心力によって膜厚が約2 $\mu\text{m}$ の上記熱硬化性樹脂の膜が形成され、熱硬化により第3層間絶縁膜7が形成される。

【0049】次に、上記第3層間絶縁膜7をフォトリソグラフィ法により、上記膜厚が約2 $\mu\text{m}$ の第3層間絶縁膜7をドライエッチングにより所定の形状にパターンニングし、上記絶縁材料に対し、反射電極膜6上に開孔するコンタクトホール7aを形成する。ドライエッチングは、 $\text{O}_2$ カスを用いて行う。必要に応じて $\text{CF}_4$ ガスを添加してもよい。

【0050】これにより、図2(d)に示すように、反射電極膜6上の一部を開孔により露出した第3層間絶縁膜7が、第2層間絶縁膜5および反射電極膜6上に形成される。

【0051】その後、図1および図2(e)に示すように、スパッタリング法、あるいは真空蒸着法等により膜厚が300nmの銀あるいは銀の合金による薄膜8を第3層間絶縁膜7の上に形成する。このようにして形成された銀は多結晶質であり、粒径を波長以内の1/4程度以下の大きさに形成することにより、望ましい光学特性を得ることができ、膜厚を300Å程度以下とすることにより表面状態を滑らかにすることができる。この銀あるいは銀の合金の薄膜8の空気に対する分光反射率は、通常、空気中において可視光領域で96%である。

【0052】次に、上記銀あるいは銀の合金の薄膜8を形成後、この銀あるいは銀の合金の薄膜8のパターンニングを行わずに、増反射膜を銀あるいは銀の合金の薄膜8上に積層した。すなわち、第1の透光性膜として $\text{SiO}_2$ 膜9と、第2の透光性膜として $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 膜10とを銀あるいは銀の合金の薄膜8の上に順次積層した。 $\text{SiO}_2$ 膜9、 $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 膜10は、例えばEB蒸着法やスパッタリング法により成膜するのがよい。

【0053】EB蒸着法は $\text{SiO}_2$ 又は $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ の蒸着材料をろつぽに入れ、このろつぽに真空中で電子ビームを照射することにより成膜するものである。スパッタリング法は $\text{SiO}_2$ 又は $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ のターゲットに真空中で $\text{Ar}^+$ イオンをあてて、できた $\text{SiO}_2$ を基板上に接着させるものである。 $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ の場合は窒素( $\text{N}_2$ )雰囲気中で $\text{Ar}^+$ イオンをあてて、 $\text{Si}$ 原子と窒素原子を反応させて $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ を形成し、これを基板上に接着させるものである。

【0054】このときの $\text{SiO}_2$ 膜9、 $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 膜10は





光反射率が最大で約9.8%となり、約2%の分光反射率が向上していることが分かる。

【0069】また、アルミニウム単膜の反射率（同図中、長い直線で示す）が8.6%程度であるのと比べると、格段に反射率が向上している。すなわち、光を反射する銀あるいは銀の合金の薄膜8の上に、第1の透光性膜としての $\text{SiO}_2$ 膜9および第2透光性膜としての $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 膜10を形成することにより、可視光領域（400～720nm）、特に画像表示に重要な500nm以上の大半領域で、銀の単膜より高い分光反射率が得られる。

【0070】特に、銀特有の短波長側（400～500nm）の分光反射率の低下を抑えることができ、ほぼ一定の反射率が得られている。この短波長域の光が吸収されて発熱源となるので、増反射膜により短波長域の反射率を上げるとは、反射型液晶表示装置の発熱を低減する目的にとって、非常に有効である。

【0071】ところで、増反射膜を用いた液晶パネルを反射型液晶表示プロジェクターに使用すると、2.50W以下の消費電力の光源を使用して、800ANSIlm程度 20の十分な明るさを得ることができる。これにより、本発明にかかる液晶パネルは、光源の光の消費電力を一層低減し、さらに、反射率を最大で9.8%にすることが可能になり、得られる表示画像におけるコントラストや明るさを改善することができる。

【0072】更に、図5に示すように、アルミニウムを使用した場合は、液晶中での反射率は8.6%であり、 $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 膜と $\text{SiO}_2$ 膜の増反射膜を形成しても、最大9.1%の反射率であるのと比べて、本発明は9.8%を達成することができる。

【0073】

【発明の効果】本発明の銀の増反射膜の構成によれば、短波長域の分光反射率を高めることができ、その結果、銀本来の高い反射率を保ったまま、可視光領域のほとんどの領域でほぼ等しい反射率を得ることができる。本発明の実施例では、9.8%の反射率を得ている。

【0074】また、本発明の銀の増反射膜によれば、非常に安定で安価な材料を使用することができ、製造を容易に行うことができる。

【0075】また、本発明の銀の反射膜によれば、第1光学薄膜および第2光学薄膜の膜厚を設定することにより、第1光学薄膜および第2光学薄膜の光透過性を確保すると共に、可視光領域における光の分光反射率を、向上させることを安定化できる。したがって、液晶表示装置に必要なコントラストおよび明るさの向上を確実化できる。

【0076】更に、本発明の反射型液晶表示装置によれば、十分なコントラストおよび明るさを有すると共に、残像や着色がなく、消費電力を一層低減でき、かつ反射型液晶表示プロジェクターに用いられる反射型液晶表示 50

装置の温度上昇を少なくして表示画面の品質を向上することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施の形態を利用した反射型液晶表示装置を示す断面図である。

【図2】（a）～（e）は本発明のアクティブマトリクス基板の製造工程を説明する図である。

【図3】TFTの断面図である。

【図4】本発明による銀の増反射膜とアルミニウム反射膜の液晶材料中から見た反射率を比較して示す図である。

【図5】アルミニウムの液晶材料中から見た反射率を示す図である。

【図6】従来の反射型液晶表示装置の断面図である。

【図7】従来の増反射膜の断面図である。

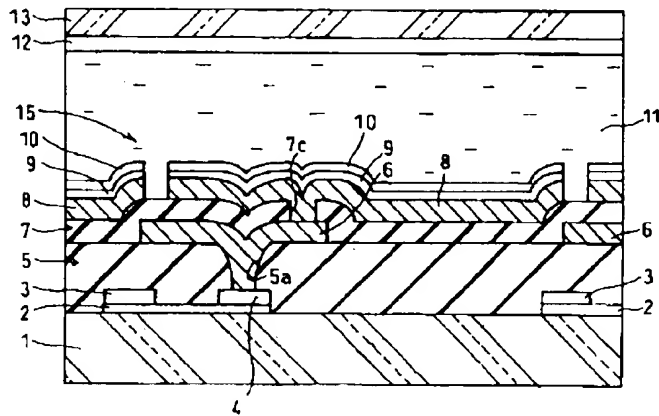
【図8】従来の増反射膜を備えた液晶表示装置の断面図である。

【図9】従来の増反射膜を備えた液晶表示装置の断面図である。

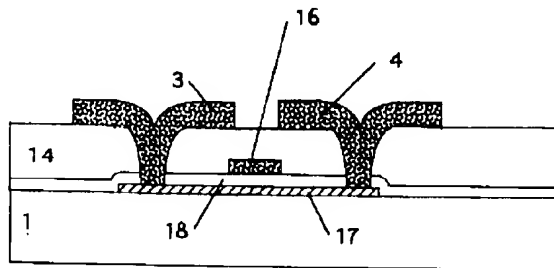
【符号の説明】

1、13、21、33	ガラス基板
2、22	TFT（薄膜トランジスタ）
3、23	ソース電極
4、24	ドレイン電極
5、25	第2層間絶縁膜
5a、7a	コンタクトホール
6	反射電極膜
7、27	第3層間絶縁膜
8	銀あるいは銀の合金の薄膜
9	$\text{SiO}_2$ 膜
10	$\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 膜
11、31、62、75	液晶
12、32	対向透明電極
15、35	画素
26	遮光電極膜
28	反射電極メタル膜
50	積層反射板
51、65、66	基板
52	金属反射層
53	低屈折率の透明誘電体膜
54	高屈折率の透明誘電体膜
61	高分子
63、64	電極
67、69	配向膜
68	反射板
70	背面側基板
71	金属反射膜
72	透明導電膜
73	透明電極
74	観察者側基板

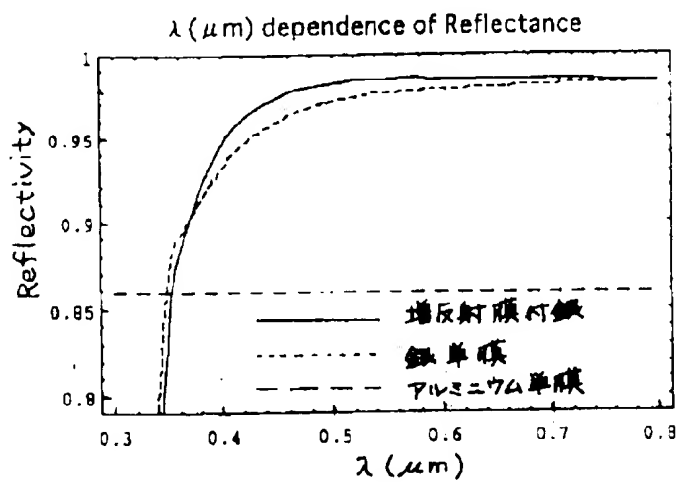
【図1】



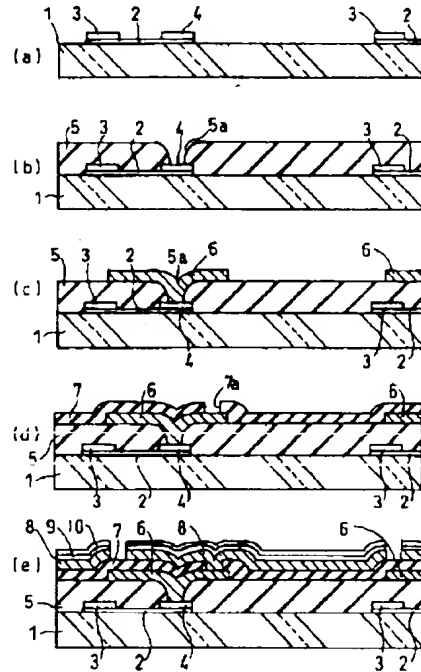
【図3】



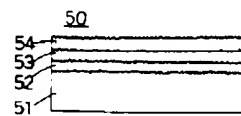
【図4】



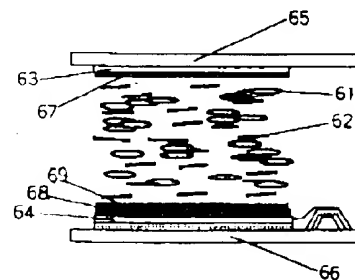
【図2】



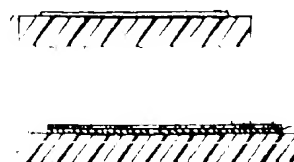
【図7】



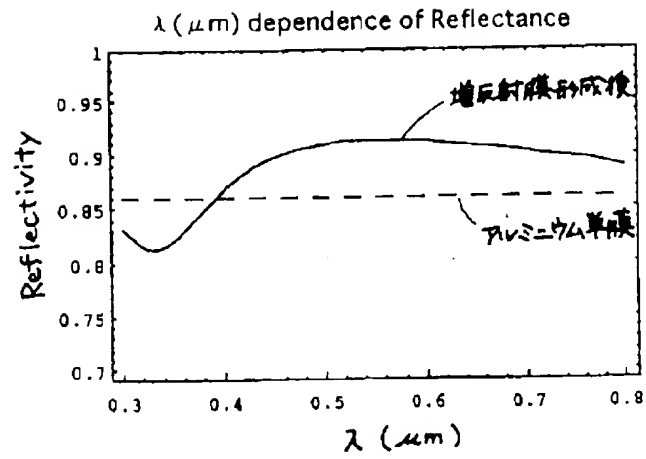
【図8】



【図9】



【図5】



【図6】

